THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9364. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1781.

From the London Papers, August 28.

Stockholm, July 27. The King has appointed Baron de Sparre Governor to the Prince Royal, and has written the following letter to him on the occasion, which reflects as much honour on the Monarch, who expreſſes the warmeſt gratitude for his ancient Sub-Governor, as it does on the man whoſe talents and virtues have entitled him to ſuch an acknowledgment:

"GUSTAVUS, &c. Our dear and well beloved Son, his Royal Highneſs the Hereditary Prince, having arrived at an age when the care of the women is no longer neceſſary, we have thought proper to name a Governor to direct his education. The choice was not difficult to make, and in appointing you to this important truſt, we give at the ſame time a teſtimony how much our election is founded in friendſhip and confidence. In our own youth, an age when the heart is the moſt open to thoſe tender ſentiments, we have experienced your ſervices in quality of Sub-Governor, and have ever ſince concurred with the whole nation, in acknowledging you to poſſeſs all thoſe rare and eminent qualities, which either as King, or as a Father, we ſhould be deſirous of meeting with on this occaſion. Ever ſince our acceſſion to the throne of our anceſtors, we have entruſted our moſt important concerns to your care; and having been near that throne, a daily witneſs of the deliberations and decrees that have taken place, you have by that means had an opportunity of obtaining the moſt complete knowledge of the duty of a future ſovereign; of the fundamental laws of government, and of the proper manner of applying them according to the different wants of the kingdom; and alſo of furniſhing your mind with ſuch ſtate maxims as we ſhould be happy to ſee inculcated in our dear ſon.

"From theſe conſiderations, we confign the education of his Royal Highneſs to your faithful direction, with too full and eſtabliſhed a confidence to wiſh to reſtrain it by any rules; but to leſſen, in ſome meaſure, the extenſive cares inſeparable from this function, we have formed a general plan of inſtruction, which we have ordered to be delivered to you with this letter. We never the leſs repoſe entirely on your zeal and diſcernment to enter rather into the ſpirit of it, than to confine yourſelf to a punctual obſervation of the words; as otherwiſe all laws muſt be imperfect, if not entirely uſeleſs. Thus, with the divine bleſſing, you will give both to ourſelf, and to our dearly beloved Conſort, the moſt lively, and, at the ſame time, the moſt tender ſatisfaction; you will ſecure the welfare of his Royal Highneſs; the happineſs of this nation in general; and, in one word, the proſperity of the future age; conſequently, you will derive the moſt pleaſing recompence for your ſervices. Upon which, we implore the Almighty to keep you in his moſt holy protection.

Signed, GUSTAVUS.

Beneath, E. SCHROEDERHEIM.

Given at the Caſtle of Drottingholm, 1ſt July, 1781.

Hague, Auguſt 23. The officers who were concerned in the late action in the North-ſea are to be promoted, and they are each to receive a gratuity of two months wages, as well as all the ſubalterns, ſeamen, and ſoldiers. Rear-Admiral Zoutman, and the Captains who commanded the line-of-battle-ſhips, have been raiſed to higher rank; the former is to be honoured with a gold medal of the value of 1300 florins, hanging to a chain of the ſame metal; and the Captains (three of whom are made Rear-Admirals) are to be preſented with a like medal, pendant to an Orange ribband.

We juſt now receive the melancholy news, that the Baron de Bentinck, who commanded the Batavia man of war in the late engagement, died this week, of his wounds, at Amſterdam.

LONDON.

The following is inſerted in the Dutch news-papers, as a caution to the public againſt ſome reports that had been circulated abroad:

"Whereas ſome evil-minded perſons have endeavoured to deceive the public, by reporting, that the ſhips of war the Meuſe and Middleburgh, which at firſt had received orders to join the Texel ſquadron, had afterwards been recalled; and whereas ſuch a report has been, nearly in the ſame words, propagated in ſeveral towns, God knows to what purpoſe. It is a particular ſatisfaction to us, that we have it in our power to aſſure the public, after the beſt information, taken by ſupreme authority, that ſuch malicious aſſertions are totally groundleſs; that, on the contrary, the firſt orders given, far from being contradicted, had been ſeveral times repeated, for the above ſhips to join the Texel ſquadron, an event which could not take place, it having pleaſed Providence to prevent it by contrary winds, and other unfavourable circumſtances; whilſt the province of Zealand, being at that time threatened with hoſtilities by another Engliſh ſquadron, could but ill ſpare any of the ſhips then riding in its roads. It is nevertheleſs much to be lamented, that the above circumſtances rendered it impoſſible to reinforce the Dutch ſquadron in ſuch a manner as to ſecure a victory, no leſs uſeful than glorious over the enemy."

It ſeems that the Dutch, as well as ourſelves, have been deceived by common reports. After ſaying, that their men had brandiſhed their cutlaſſes, and with three cheers bid defiance to our *flying* ſquadron to renew the fight, the Editor of the Hague Gazette is ſo mercileſs as to ſink our Admiral's ſhip, and, a few lines after, three more of our moſt capital ſhips. What havock can news-writers make upon paper!!!

Vlieland Road, into which the Dutch convoy for the Baltic got during the engagement between Admiral Parker and Zoutman's fleet, is on the North ſide of the iſland of the ſame name, which is only four miles from the Texel iſland, and about four leagues from the Texel Sound; from thence they are believed to have ſailed for the Baltic, as they had a very ſufficient convoy for that purpoſe when Admiral Parker returned home; ſo that they will not go without their ſupply of ſtores.

Admiral Parker's engagement with the Dutch, and the conſequences of it, are exactly ſimilar to that of the King of Pruſſia laſt war, with the Ruſſians at Coſtrin. The battle was bloody, both parties lay on the field all night, tired with carnage, wearied with ſlaughter. The Ruſſians, next day, retreated, and all the fruits of victory belonged to the Pruſſians. Thus it is with the Dutch. They diſputed the palm, but the Iſle of Wight is maſter of the ocean. They are beaten, and the end of their expedition is thereby fruſtrated. It is ridiculous to talk of conqueſt, if it has been primed and reprinted in paragraphical edition upon edition, and tranſlated into all European languages—it has been repeated and declaimed upon in the Houſe of Commons, ſtated and argued upon in the Houſe of Lords, recorded by the learned reporters of theſe houſes, and eſtabliſhed as a proverb in every tap-room, that the firſt Lord of the Admiralty declared in full parliament, and with his own mouth, in the Houſe of Peers, that "a Lord of the Admiralty, *who had not a fleet equal to the fleet of France and Spain, deſerved to loſe his head.*" This expreſſion has been taken literally, though ſpoken in the warmth of debate, and though, in truth, amounting to no more than that any Lord of the Admiralty, who did his duty, ought to have a fleet equal to that of France and Spain, deſerved to loſe his head. But let the expreſſion be taken literally, if we judge of the ſtrength of the Britiſh navy *upon days in which* it was oppoſed to the fleets of France and Spain, and take a retroſpect of the conduct of our fleet in *former days*, it ſhall ſtand our preſent naval force *equal* to the united fleets of Bourbon.—It has not been uſual for Britiſh Admirals to conclude upon the ſtrength of the enemy from their *number*, but to conclude from the experience of their own valour, and the ſpirit of their men.—From the Spaniſh armada down to the preſent time, hiſtory does not produce one inſtance of Admirals complaining of the *number* of the enemy, but boaſting of having beat a ſuperior force. When lord Sandwich made the above declaration, he could not forſee that *ſpies* would inform the enemy of our deſigns—that ſea and land officers would quarrel, and refuſe to co-operate—that Britons would ſupply the enemy with ſtores—that the Dutch would liberally ſupply them with ammunition, and bring to their carriers—and that Admirals, inſtead of obeying his orders ſent them, would turn inveſtigators and declaimers in the Senate-houſe. But, at this inſtant, let it be remembered, that we have a third naval power againſt us, and that every penny that the ſun of our ſloop envies Old England her ſovereignty of the ſeas, and wiſhes to reſtrain her power.

It is amazing to reflect what abuſe has been thrown out againſt the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, becauſe the honour of knighthood was not conferred on the brave Admiral Parker. But let us ſeriouſly aſk thoſe ſcribblers, what intereſt can the Earl of Sandwich have in detracting from the merit of naval officers? The Earl of Sandwich was appointed Firſt Lord of the Admiralty by George III. for his name ſtands in the court calendar for 1741; others have enjoyed it ſince, but he has had it ever ſince 1770. There is no manner of doubt but Admiral Parker might have had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, eſpecially as Captain Young has had it; but either ſomething greater muſt be referred for him, or for his relations. It is impertinent to intermiddle with public affairs to which we are ſtrangers.

The monoſyllable *if* is at preſent of as great uſe to all commanders by ſea and land, as it is to the gentlemen of the long robe, who have always taken care to qualify their *opinions* as our modern commanders qualify their *fighting*—with an *if*—If it had not been for the wind—*if* it had not been for the tide—*if* I had been reinforced with two ſhips more—*if* the enemy had two ſhips leſs—*If* the ſky was to fall, ſays the old proverb, we ſhould catch larks!

General Murray, the Governor of Minorca, has ſent word to Government, that although he is not ſtrong enough to aſſure himſelf that he will, at a certainty, be able to repel the attack of the combined force of the enemy, yet that they ſhall purchaſe the conqueſt, if they do attempt the iſland, very dearly. He has prepared the whole coaſt with ſpring-mines, and the greateſt devaſtation is expected to take place. Sir William Draper, the Lieutenant-Governor, the famous combatant of Junius, is alſo on the iſland, and has joined in the ſame declaration to Government, that nothing but the laſt extremity ſhall induce them to reſign a place of ſuch infinite importance to their country.

On Friday laſt, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor delivered a petition to Monſieur Simolin, the Ruſſian Envoy, on behalf of the printers confined in the King's Bench, requeſting his Excellency to lay the ſtate of their caſe before his Royal Miſtreſs, and to intreat her gracious interpoſition with his Britannic Majeſty for a mitigation of their ſentence.

Our French correſpondent informs us, that the great object of attention at preſent in the literary circles at Paris, is the publication of Voltaire's Poſthumous Works: they conſiſt, like all his former works, of the greateſt variety of matter, proſe and poetry, hiſtory, politics, criticiſm, levities, &c. &c. What is expected to be the moſt attractive part of the publication, is the *private correſpondence* of Voltaire; this of courſe includes the letters of the perſonages in Europe, the moſt diſtinguiſhed by literary accompliſhments and elevated rank.

The price which the Paris booksellers have agreed to give Monſ. de Voltaire's niece for this publication, amounts to *twelve thouſand pounds of our money!!!*—Every other part of the expenditure is to be on a ſcale equally prodigious. An agent from France has already bought up all Baſkerville's types; and Engliſh paper is beſpoke for the two beſt editions. If it had been a time of peace, the work would have been printed in England. There are to be three editions, one in 60 volumes octavo, at 15 guineas; the other two in quarto, at 40 and 25 guineas!

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 14.

"We have this day the particulars of a deſcent made by the French on Long Iſland. The troops that were ſtationed at Lloyd's Neck having been withdrawn, the fort, &c. was entruſted to Lieutenant-Colonel Upham, commanding about 400 refugees. Early on the 12th the Romulus, (lately our's) and two French frigates, two armed prizes and other veſſels, preſented themſelves in Huntingdon Harbour, about ſix in the morning, between 400 or 500 French troops landed on the back of the neck, and at eleven formed in front of the fort, at about 300 yards diſtance; but receiving ſeveral diſcharges from them rather roughly with grape ſhot, they were thrown into confuſion, and made a diſgraceful retreat in their ſhipping. The refugees patroled the Neck all night unmoleſted; next morning the ſhips were ſo far to the eaſtward as ſcarcely to be deſcried. Colonel Upham called upon the Huntingdon militia, but only one troop, and a company aſſembled."

Extract of a letter from New York, Aug. 17.

"As our paſſage from New York was but 28 days, you may perhaps expect ſome news.

"The fleet under convoy of the Warwick, after landing the troops at Charleſtown and in Cheſapeak Bay, were all ſafe arrived at New York, without the loſs of a ſingle ſhip.

"Waſhington, with the French troops and their General at their head, was preparing at New York, threatening it with a ſiege, and promiſing the very rich plunder of it to his army; but without the aſſiſtance of the whole French fleet from the Weſt Indies, our people have very little apprehenſion of his attempting to carry his threats into execution.

"An attempt was actually made upon ſome of our parties beyond King's-bridge by the French and Americans, but they were obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs.

"An expedition was alſo ſent up the Sound, conſiſting of ſeveral French frigates and above five hundred troops, who made an attempt on one of our poſts on Long Iſland, garriſoned by the refugees, from which likewiſe they were quickly and ſhamefully repulſed.

"The Britiſh fleet under Admiral Graves, lay at Sandy Hook, and though deprived of the Royal Oak, which was gone to reſit at Halifax, were expecting, but it was believed in vain, the French fleet to make their appearance from Rhode Iſland."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 25.

The following notice was yeſterday filed in the Royal Exchange Coffee-room:

Dublin Caſtle, Aug. 23. 1781.

"My Lord,

"His Excellency my Lord Lieutenant having tranſmitted, from time to time, to Lord Hillſborough, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, accounts of the depredations committed by ſeveral privateers of the enemy cruiſing on the coaſts of this kingdom, the neceſſary communications were made of them by his Lordſhip without delay, to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty in England; and, by command of his Excellency, I am to inform your Lordſhip of my having received from Sir Stanier Porten, a letter dated the 17th inſtant, ſignifying, that, in conſequence of Lord Hillſborough's repreſentations, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have given orders, that ſome additional frigates ſhould be immediately diſpatched to cruiſe in proper ſtations for the protection of the trade of this kingdom. And his Excellency deſires that your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to acquaint the merchants and traders therewith, in ſuch manner as you ſhall judge moſt proper. I have the honour to be,

My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's
moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,
WM. EDEN.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

"Yeſterday, the Scout cutter, with the French lugger privateer, her prize, ſailed for Liverpool, in order to be ſold; the late captain of the lugger, and nine ranſomers that were on board, were carried with her to Liverpool."

"The Legiſlature of Ireland ſeem to be the moſt backward of any law-givers in granting toleration. The Spaniards, univerſally acknowledged to be the moſt bigotted and ignorant people, have at length thrown aſide not only their inquiſition, but, within theſe few months, given general leave for the free exerciſe of religion to all ſects and perſuaſions of people. The Emperor of Germany, a Catholic Prince, has invited Jews, Proteſtants, Calviniſts, &c. &c. to ſettle in his dominions, and partake of the immunities, trade, and privileges of his own ſubjects. In Switzerland, the Proteſtants and Roman Catholics pray together in the ſame church. Perſecution and prejudice from difference in opinion is long ſince buried in oblivion; but the penal laws of Ireland ſtill remain over our long-oppreſſed but loyal Roman Catholics, and ſerve to diſunite and inflame fellow-ſubjects againſt each other. Perſecution and barbarity are the indelible ſtain of this abominable code. Iriſh Legiſlators ſhould therefore timely repeal ſuch penal ſtatutes as render the humanity and civilization of this kingdom unqueſtionable, if not odious to the moſt irreligious and deſpotic ſtates."

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 27.

Wheat, 25 s. a 26 s. 6 d.	Boiling Peaſe, 28 s.
Rye, 18 a 20 s.	Pick Beans, 18 a 20 s.
Oats, 17 s. 6 d. a 25 s.	Small ditto, 21 a 22 s.
Barley, 14 s. a 15 s. 6 d.	Tares, 20 a 25 s.
Malt, 24 s. a 25 s. 6 d.	Flour, 40 s. per ſack.
Grey Peaſe, 18 a 25 s.	Second ſort, 38 s.
White ditto, ditto.	Rape Seed, 16 l. per laſt.

PRICE of STOCKS, Aug. 30.

Bank Stock, —	Ditto New Ann. 56¼ a ⅜.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777. 73⅜ a ½.	Ditto 1751. —
3½ per cent. 1758. 57½ a ¾.	India Stock, 139½ a 140½.
3 per cent. con. 56¼ a 57.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. con. 57⅞ a 58.	India Bonds, 6 s. prem.
3 per cent. 1726. 55⅛ a ⅜.	Exch. Bills, 3 a 4 s. prem.
Long Ann. 16⅝.	Navy Bills, 1½ diſc.
— Ann. 1777, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 58⅜ a ½.
Ditto 1778, 12 5-16ths a ⅜.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, 7¼ per cent.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lot. Tic. 13 l. 13 s. 6 d.

WINDS AT DEAL, Aug. 29. S. W.

From the London Papers, Aug. 30.

HAGUE, *August 23.*

Draft from the Journal of the resolutions entered into by their High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Provinces.

Die Martis, August 21, 1781.

HIS most Serene Highness, Prince of Orange and Nassau, having entered the House of Assembly, addressed their High Mightinesses in the following speech:

"High and Mighty Lords!

"THE conduct of Rear-Admiral Zoutman, of the officers, sailors, and soldiers, under his command, in the action of the 5th instant, with the English squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Parker, appears to me truly commendable, and such as deserves to be rewarded in an extraordinary manner.

"For this reason it is, that I have preferred the said Rear-Admiral to the rank of Vice-Admiral, as a recompence for the bravery which he has displayed on the occasion, and have nominated Rear-Admirals, in extraordinary, the oldest of the Post Captains under the former, namely, Messrs. Dedel, Van Braam, and Van Kingbergen.

"Actuated by the same motives, I thought it my duty to submit it to the consideration of your High Mightinesses, whether it would not be expedient for you, in token of the approbation and satisfaction of your High Mightinesses, for the zeal and courage with which the national honour has been supported by all those who were concerned in the said action, to resolve upon presenting Vice-Admiral Zoutman, with a gold medal and chain, and giving a medal of the same metal, tied to a ribband, to each of the six Captains, who commanded the ships that were in the line; as also granting to the rest of the officers and men, who were engaged, two months pay, as a reward for their good behaviour.

"I flatter myself, that if this proposal should meet with the approbation of your High Mightinesses, it would prove the means of re-establishing your navy in all its splendour, by exciting amongst the officers and sailors a proper spirit of emulation, that our dear country may thus be soon in a state of opposing, with the favourable and powerful aid of the Almighty, the unprovoked attack of the enemy, and courageously protecting it against their efforts!

"I cannot let pass this opportunity, without informing your High Mightinesses, that I have given the necessary orders for as many ships as can be got together from the Meuse and Zeland, to join as soon as possible, those of Amsterdam, Freezeland, and the North, in order to form a convoy, so that the merchant fleet may be enabled to put to sea without further delay, under the protection of a sufficient number of ships of war and frigates."

Their High Mightinesses, after having expressed their gratitude for the commendable care and zeal of his Highness, unanimously acceded to his gracious proposal.

LONDON.

An express went off yesterday morning from the Admiralty to Admiral Darby, ordering him immediately to sail with the grand fleet. *English Chron.*

It is now generally believed by Government, that the late report of the combined fleets being in the Channel, was a manœuvre of the French. It is well known, from the several dispositions which they have made of their men of war, those in the combined fleet, those in the West Indies and North America, and other parts of the globe, that there are very few ships remaining at Brest. Several vessels laden with stores, which are supposed to be destined for the East Indies, were waiting for an opportunity to slip out from one of their ports near Brest, which it was impossible for them to do while Darby remained upon that coast. The Defiance sloop having communicated to Darby the report of the Portuguese vessel respecting the combined fleets, he left his station, and since his arrival at Torbay, the convoy with the transports have got out. *Ib.*

In consequence of the late report of the combined fleets being in the Channel, the Admiralty have been continually receiving expresses from the principal merchants of Liverpool and Bristol, communicating apprehensions respecting their homeward bound property. *Ibid.*

The order for the immediate sailing of Admiral Darby was in consequence of the fleets expected home, viz. two West India and one East India fleet. *Ibid.*

The report so current for these few days past, that the combined fleets were in the Channel, was certainly propagated to answer some stock-jobbing purpose, as no information, except the supposition of a Portuguese captain, has come to town, which could possibly afford reasonable grounds for such a rumour, it not being likely that our fleet coming into Torbay could be mistaken for that of the enemy. It is to be lamented, that there is no way of punishing those who, for sinister purposes of fraud, give wings to rumours unsupported by facts, which, though not heeded by the intelligent, strongly affect, and greatly alarm the less informed part of mankind.

Notwithstanding the great superiority in point of number of ships which the combined fleet has over ours, in a general engagement they would not probably prove so formidable as they appear, the Spaniards and French not being upon the most friendly terms, and there always being a great jealousy prevailing between the commanders, who are unwilling to yield the superior command to each other. The Spanish Admiral at present commands in chief, which is ill brooked by the French Admiral.

Admiral Sir Thomas Pye, who commands at Portsmouth, was President of the Court Martial who tried Admiral Keppel, and is one of the best port Admirals we have. Lord Sandwich finds him particularly useful and alert in equipping fleets for immediate service, so that the victualling of the grand fleet could not be in better hands.

Admiral Darby's return to Torbay is merely for the purpose of taking in fresh water for the remainder of his cruize, which is to last, according to his instructions, to the 22d of next month, after which time he is to return to port, to avoid the danger of the equinoctial winds.

Yesterday afternoon we received the following intelligence from France, respecting Hyder Ally's retreat from the Carnatic:—Early in January the British troops took the field, Hyder's army being then encamped near Ponamolee: being apprized by his *Hircas* of their approach, he moved to Coverepauke, from whence he marched to Colar, where Sir Eyre Coote came up with the rear of his army; the advanced of the British engaged, and cut off part of his *bazar*, or market, a considerable quantity of different sorts of baggage, with some heavy artillery, mostly country pieces. By Mulwaugle they had another skirmish, in which the British were victorious. Hyder, after getting into Tanjore country, imagined he would have prevailed upon that Sovereign to have assisted him with troops and provisions; the King finding Sir Eyre was closely following Hyder, refused to grant any assistance, upon which his army pillaged several villages, &c. The king has likewise ordered 20,000 men to assemble, to prevent Hyder's army committing any further depredations, and were ready to join the English army in driving him entirely from that quarter. Hyder finding himself deserted by his former allies, the Nezam Vap Ally Cawn the Mahrattas, and the King of Tanjore; but above all, being neglected and disappointed by the French, sent his son to Bangalore, his principal fort in the Mysore country, with all his infantry, and kept the field with his cavalry, burning and destroying every town and village he passed through in his retreat.

Except the forces of Hyder Ally, so formidable to the Company and our interest in the East-Indies, there remains at present no power in the East able to dispute with us for empire there, and if the Company are wise enough to profit by the alarming insurrection so justly expected to have taken place, had Hyder been supported by the French, and proved victorious, this event may be of great service to us. Their first object ought to be the introduction of a code of laws, adapted to the habits of the people, and the customs of the country. Their next, that of restraining the robbery and plunder daily committed on the natives by their servants, under a variety of false pretences, the mere cloaks of avarice and fraud.

The news from the eastern quarter of the globe has greatly elated the drooping spirits of the Nabobs and jobbers in East India stock, several of whom have been daily expected to follow the Directors who so lately failed; but the fortunate information lately brought over, has very luckily intervened time enough to save them from waddling out of the Alley after their lame companions who moved off a short time since.

It is computed that Hyder Ali has lost more than 18,000 men in the different skirmishes, besides some artillery, baggage, &c. The sum Hyder was to pay to the French Government for their assistance, was nearly 1,800,000l. Sterling, very near 120 lacks of rupees, allowing each lack at 12,500l.

It is very obviously the intention of the French Cabinet to finish the present campaign in Europe with the capture of Minorca, or Gibraltar if possible, in order to put it under the government of their original masters: Without the accomplishment of one of these, there are no hopes of keeping the Dons to the war another year.

After the French had become masters of the island of Minorca, in the year 1756, they immediately set about, and constructed a very strong fort at Citadella, the place where they made their landing. This fort they continued to strengthen every year, till it was given up at the conclusion of the peace: Since that time it has been further augmented, and is now reckoned impregnable.

The harbour of Citadella, in the island of Minorca, is larger and more commodious than even that of Mahon; and, being on the north side of the island, is the usual place of attack.

Gibraltar was taken from Spain in the year 1704, and has been in our possession ever since, being a period of 77 years; during that time it has been besieged five times, but without success.

The Spaniards very prudently avoid taking the bull by the horns, in their expedition against Minorca; and therefore they intend, it is said, to leave Fort St Philip for the last, and to make themselves masters of all the rest of the island, before they attack the strongest hold in it. This, no doubt, will cost them some time, and some men, and therefore we shall have an opportunity to send relief in men and provisions; as the Spanish fleet cannot keep the sea after the 21st of next month; and their frigates will never be able to prevent our swift sailing cutters from getting into Port Mahon; because they can get to windward of any ship in the Spanish service, if there should be any thing of breeze; as from their construction they can sail within one point of the wind, or, as the seamen say, almost in the wind's eye.

The same day that the combined fleets sailed from Cadiz (the 22d ult.) the Duke de Crillon put to sea, with 9000 land forces, embarked on board 73 transports, with all kinds of provisions and military stores, under convoy of the St. Pascal Baylon, and Atalanta, Spanish men of war; the Juno and St. Rufina frigates; two cutters, two bomb ketches, and two fire ships.

These men of war are appointed to cover and support the expedition, in which the Duke is embarked, and are under the command of Antonio Moreno: they have taken in provisions for four months. On the 25th of July the whole fleet appeared in the streights of Gibraltar, in sight of the Spanish camp: The garrison and camp were for some time uncertain whether the expedition was not destined against Gibraltar, but their doubts were soon removed, for the fleet continued its route, and by noon was quite out of sight: It shaped its course to the eastward, and as the wind was tolerably fair, it was supposed that the Duke would reach Minorca with the whole fleet in three days, tho' that island lay at the distance of 150 leagues.

It is said the two Governors of Gibraltar have disagreed, and it is likely one will be recalled.

An authentic letter from Madrid, dated July 24, received in Paris by a gentleman of distinction, has the following paragraph: "Though the Spanish minister endeavours to stifle the report of the dangerous insurrection in South-America, I have received very dismal accounts of it from the Havannah, and do not doubt but the Duc de Crillon will be sent to quell it after he has finished some other business nearer home, but then I fear it will be too late."

From Paris we learn, that the Russian Ambassador has acquainted several naval and military officers, (Russians) absent with royal permission, that it is the Empress's command, that they return to their respective duties immediately, or they will incur her most heavy displeasure; in consequence of which, four principal officers of rank took leave of the court, and are set off for Petersburgh.

We have letters from France, dated August 21, which mentions, that Count d'Estaing is at the point of death, at a seat of the Count d'Orvilliers, some miles distant from the capital.

Though our affairs in America have for a long time wore a prosperous appearance, and Lord Cornwallis, with the troops under his command, has done as much as human wisdom and human efforts could accomplish, circumstanced as he has been, yet we are sorry to find, by the latest accounts from that country, that a spirit of rebellion and resistance to legal authority still exists to a very extraordinary degree, even in the provinces supposed to have been in the King's peace. The late Proclamation issued by the Commander in Chief, offering a premium and protection to enlist for a short period, does not meet with the success and encouragement that was naturally expected from such a measure; neither have we ever had those satisfactory reports of recruiting the army on that side of the water properly authenticated, though often expressed with confidential assurance by the best friends of Government. A fault there assuredly is, and has been long, in some part of our conduct, or in the constitution, which the demon of discord has raised in this once happy country, which no efforts on our part have as yet subdued, or produced any steps leading to that desirable measure.

The report has got abroad, that Lord Cornwallis, wearied out with duty and fatigue, is upon his return, for the recovery of his health.

It was the opinion of a military Council, held at St James's, at the commencement of last war, to enquire into the strength of the kingdom, that to array an effective militia would be insufficient defence for the island, and that all our ships of war might be left at liberty to distress the enemy. As our insular situation is not changed, and as our militia are more numerous and respectable than ever, the same mode of reasoning will certainly hold good now.

Yesterday morning, the Committee for superintending the conduct of the marine school at Chelsea, met at Batson's Coffee-house, Cornhill, and admitted on the foundation one of the sons of Capt. Macartney (late of the Princess Amelia) who was killed in the engagement between Admiral Parker and the Dutch fleet; and also ordered their Secretary to write to the widow of Lieutenant Joseph Harrington (who died of the wounds he received in the said engagement) to acquaint her, that if she intends either of her sons shall be brought up in the Royal Navy, they will also take one of them the very next vacancy.

Captain Douglas, of the Fly sloop, stationed in Yarmouth Roads, is appointed Captain of the Princess Amelia; and Lieutenant Waghorne is appointed Commander of the Fly.

Yesterday Lord Elphinston was at court for the first time since he became possessed of that title, and was introduced to his Majesty.

We hear the further prorogation of Parliament was yesterday settled in Council to the 30th day of October next.

His Majesty has a letter from the Bishop of Osnaburg once a week, in which his Royal Highness is particular in describing all objects of importance, and makes such reflections as afford his royal parents the greatest pleasure in perusing.

Next year there is to be an addition to the army of eight regiments of foot, two of light horse, and ten independent companies.

Lord North is determined on the measure of having an equal land-tax of 2s. 6d. in the pound, as part of the ways and means of the next budget, and calculates that it will raise three millions—it is to be laid strictly on all rents of lands, houses, mines, and all certain permanent incomes rising from the soil.—*Morn. Herald.*

This morning at four o'clock died, at his house in town, after a long illness, during which he was several times confidently reported to have been dead, George Hayley, Esq; Alderman of Cordwainer's Ward, and one of the four representatives in Parliament for the city of London.

William Nicholson, Esq; the Sheriff Elect, is a candidate for Alderman of Cordwainer's Ward, in the room of George Hayley, Esq; deceased.

Mr Pickett, goldsmith, on Ludgate-hill, and Mr Bernard Turner, are also talked of as candidates for the office of Alderman in his room.

As are the following gentlemen to succeed him as representative for the city of London, viz. The present Lord Mayor, Sir Watkin Lewes, Mr Alderman Townsend, Sir Thomas Halifax, Mr Alderman Clark, Mr Sheriff Crichton, Brook Watson, Esq; and Barnard Turner, Esq;

Mr Clark has already declared himself a candidate by public advertisement; and another advertisement, signed *An Old Liveryman*, seems to imply the same intention in Mr Crichton.

It is thought by some, that Mr Sheriff Crichton is not an eligible candidate, being the present returning officer. On the other hand, it is said, that, allowing fourteen days for the Speaker to issue his writ, and fourteen days more for the Sheriff's notice of election, which is in their own option, Mr Crichton's office of ineligibility will expire before the return of the writ, as Messrs Gill and Nicholson will be sworn into the office of Sheriff on Michaelmas-day, the 29th of September next.

It is confidently reported, says an evening paper, that Admiral Parker is to follow Commodore Johnstone to the East Indies, and to supersede him in the command of that expedition, the object of which was to join Sir Edward Hughes, and to take the place of that Admiral, as he is to return home, and has demanded a scrutiny into his conduct; particularly, relative to his disagreement with the President and Council of Madras. Sir Edward Hughes is supposed to have accumulated a large fortune in India.

A private letter from an English gentleman at the Hague says, that notwithstanding the Dutch in their prints so much boast of their victory over Admiral Parker's fleet, yet it is well known that there is hardly a ship which was in that engagement but is so crippled that they must be had into dock to be repaired, and it will be some months before they can be fit to put to sea again, and some are condemned as unfit for further service; also that they have lost a greater number of men than they have mentioned.

The Hollandia man of war, Captain Dedel, which sunk after the engagement off the Dogger Bank, was the best provided of Admiral Zoutman's fleet; she mounted 70 guns, belonged to the Admiralty of North Holland, was built at Enckhuysen about six years ago, and was the last new ship the Dutch launched.

The King of Denmark has, according to our advices from Copenhagen, forbid, in the most strict manner, the exportation of any naval or military stores to any power whatsoever; and an edict, we are told, will be published, confirming the same, and laying the most severe penalties upon the defaulters.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Aug. 23.

"We have had very violent storms on our coast, which have done great damage. In the night of the 20th, at about eleven o'clock, a Swedish man of war, called the Sophia Albertina, of 72 guns, and 554 men, commanded by Capt. Johan Gustaaf Malm-Schiold, having seven ships bound for Cadiz under her convoy, had the misfortune to be wrecked on a place named the Hauks; the masts were broken, and the ship entirely gone to pieces by three in the morning. Only about 25 of the crew were saved, by means of some pieces of the wreck, and the Dutch men of war's boats which lay in the

and. The second master was the only officer who was saved. A merchant ship of the same nation, J. W. Unear master, bound from Stockholm to Brest, shared the same fate; the master and two men only were saved. The Portuguese ships, the Santa Anna Francisca da Salva Cotte de Maria, Capt. Felix Josue de Souza, and the Johanna, were both lost. They say another Swedish ship, laden with copper, has foundered. A hundred and fifty tons of pitch and tar, with several masts, and other pieces of wreck, have been driven on shore; from whence we fear several other ships have perished.

"We hear also from the coasts about Noordwyk, Catwyk, Scheverning, &c. that several ships have been cast away. The General Barker East-Indiaman, which was driven on shore some months ago, is now entirely gone to pieces. The Embdens-Wolveren, from Rotterdam to Ostend, is lost near the Coin de Hollande, but happily the crew and all the passengers (amongst which were Mr George Mauger, merchant of Jersey; Capt. P. Brieuvenu, with his wife and four children) were saved by Capt. Lucasz, who commanded the Waahzamheid Dutch guardship, at the risk of his own life. He took them all on board his own ship, and gave them clothes, and every other necessary; so that the unfortunate people cannot enough praise his humanity and benevolence."

Extract of a letter from Captain Owen of the Prince privateer of London, dated at Sea, Aug. 16.

"On the 14th, at six P. M. being in lat. 12. 16. N. long. 16. 5. we espied a sail on our larboard tack; at eight brought her on our weather bow, and found her to be a Frenchman from St Lucia. She had separated from a fleet of 40 sail, under convoy of the Andalusia of 64 guns, in a gale of wind. She struck to us after a few shot, which took away her spritsail yard, main top-mast, jib, geers, &c. She is a fine sailer, and deeply laden with sugars, indigo, &c. and is valued at 15,000 l."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 30.

"No news has been yet received of either the Jamaica or Leeward Island fleets. The latter is not expected for some time, as it is not known when they left the West Indies, and the former cannot possibly arrive this fortnight.

"We have nothing new respecting Admiral Darby, or the combined fleet.

"This day orders were given for the following dispatches to have the Great Seal put to them, and to be sent off immediately, viz. To the Court of Petersburgh, to his Majesty's Ambassador at Petersburgh, and also to Mr Ainslie, the British Minister at Constantinople.

"Lord Saye and Sele, it is said, will be appointed Colonel of the 11th regiment of foot, vacant by the death of General Acourt-Ashe.

"The Right Honourable Richard Fiennes Lord Viscount Saye and Sele dying without issue, the title is become extinct, and does not descend to Colonel Thomas Twisleton, Lord Say and Sele, as mentioned in several of our papers. The title of *Viscount* Say and Sele, was a Peerage by creation, and descended only to the heir-male. The title of *Lord* Say and Sele is a Barony in fee, and descended to the heir general, in which line Colonel Twisleton claimed, and acceded to that honour.

"The death of Mr Alderman Hayley, one of the Members of this city, who died about four o'clock in the morning, is likely to make a great stir. Mr Alderman Clarke, on the Ministerial interest, and Mr Sheriff Crichton, on the Patriotic side, have already started as candidates. To-morrow the Lord Mayor, and several others, intend to offer themselves. There is no talk of Lord George Gordon on this occasion.

"This day, General Matthews was at Court at St James's, and took leave of the Queen, previous to his embarking, with several other officers, for the West Indies.

"Same day, the Marquis of Lothian, with several other noblemen, dined with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at his apartments in the Queen's palace.

"Same day, his Grace the Duke of Montague was at the drawing-room at St James's, and took leave of their Majesties on his setting off for Scotland.

"By a letter from a Spanish house of the greatest eminence in Paris, we are informed, that the Crown of Spain has not acknowledged the independence of America, as has been reported in the papers; neither was, or is, Mr Jay, or any other person upon the part of Congress, received by the King or Ministers, as Ministers Plenipotentiary.

"The five Admiralties of the Seven United Provinces of Holland, have resolved upon building immediately thirty ships of the line, from 58 to 78 guns, viz.

The Admiralty of the Maese,	-	8
Amsterdam,	-	10
North Holland,	-	5
Zealand,	-	4
Friesland,	-	3

"The following ships are ordered to rendezvous at the Texel, to join as soon as they can possibly be got ready. The

	Guns.		Guns.
Meuse,	70	Admiral Tromp,	50
Unie,	64	Princess Louisa Anne,	50
P. Frederick,	60	Goa	50

"Several ships are also expected from Helvoetsluys, and other ports of the Maese and Zealand, so that another fleet soon be ready to put to sea.

"The pay of the officers in the Dutch navy, is, according to the value of our money, very nearly as follows:

Admiral and Commander in Chief,	L. 3	0 *per* day.
Vice-Admiral,	2	5
Rear ditto	1	16
Captains of capital ships,	1	0
frigates,	0	14
sloops,	0	10
Lieutenants,	0	7
Masters,	0	6
Surgeon,	0	5
Midshipmen, and other petty officers,	3	0 *per* month.
Rated seamen	1	16
Ordinary, and boys,	1	4

"The Dutch men of war carry no pursers: the captain has the sole victualling of his ship, for which he is allowed by the Admiralty under whose command he sails 7 *d. per* day for common seamen, and about 1 *s. per* day for each officer. The Admiralty take off the provisions that remain at the end of the cruize, or voyage, at the cost the captain paid for them.

"With the ships that sailed lately from the Texel, for the West Indies, the Dutch will have in that quarter six sail of the line, and nine frigates, from 36 to 24 guns each.

"By a treatise published in Holland in 1760, the population of the Seven United provinces was set down at three millions four hundred thousand people, which were divided in the following manner:

"In the several sea fisheries, including those who build the vessels, supply necessaries, rigging, anchors, cordage, barrels, instruments of every kind, and salt used in the trade,	530,000
"In agriculture, inland fishery, net making, &c.	280,000
"Persons in manufactures, including the merchants who vend them,	860,000
"Persons employed in building, equipping, and navigating vessels, not in the fisheries,	340,000
"In procuring and furnishing necessaries for support of life, provisions and clothes, buildings, furniture, &c.	860,000
"The nobility, persons in public employments, physicians, lawyers, clergy, servants, military men, old women, children, and poor,	530,000
Total,	3,400,000

"Holland, by which is meant the seven United Provinces, does not produce sufficient to nourish half a million of people, which puts them to the necessity of fetching subsistence from abroad, which is a constant spur to industry."

Admiralty-Office, August 30. 1781.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Douglas, commander of the Resolution cutter, to Mr Stephens, dated Hull Road, 27th August 1781.

"Please to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 25th inst. at 4 A. M. the Spurn light-house then bearing W. S. W. distance about five miles, in company with a large fleet of colliers, saw a lugger in the N. E. quarter, and two brigs near her. I immediately made sail and gave chace; at half past seven came within gun-shot of her. She hoisted French colours; after exchanging a few broadsides, she struck her colours. She proved to be the Le Cerfvolent, a French lugger privateer, Francis Rene Granger commander, of six three pounders, four carronades of twelve pounders, ten swivels, thirty-eight men, and had three ransomers on board, belonging to Dunkirk, and had been out from thence six days. I brought the prize into this port last night."

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, August 7.

"The ships of our Asiatic company, the King of Denmark and Disier, returned from China on the 2d instant, after a voyage of six months and a few days. They have brought a valuable cargo of silk and cotton goods, sago, gallinga, rhubarb, tutenage, china-root, and tea; there are eleven different sorts of the latter commodity.

"We are informed by the crews of the above two ships, which put into the Cape of Good Hope, that the Dutch East India Company's ships the Held Woltemede, the Mercury, and the Friendship, Captains Vroylk, Roem, and Best, are arrived there from Europe. In nine degrees of N. latitude the Mercury met with an English privateer, which ordered the Captain to send off his boat; but it not being complied with, the privateer poured her whole broadside into the Mercury, which the latter returned. The Held Woltemede joined the Mercury, and both regaled the English with 80 cannon shot in half an hour, and according to all appearance the privateer must have sunk soon after her retreat, as she was greatly crippled."

By a letter from Scarborough, dated the 29th ult. we are informed, that the Enterprize privateer, belonging to Leith, has taken a prize, and carried her into the above port.

Yesterday se'ennight, a poor servant girl picked up a gold watch in the street. A boy, who was hard by at the time, informed her, that it probably belonged to one of two ladies who had just passed. The girl immediately run up to the ladies, and asked if any of them had dropped a watch. They made the necessary search, when one of them declared she had lost hers. The girl, simply enough, instantly put it into the hands of the lady, with a request of some trifle for her trouble, which the other absolutely refused. Laying gratitude entirely aside, we cannot help observing, that such a conduct was not only injurious to the individual, but likewise to the public, in so far as it may prevent others, in similar circumstances, from behaving with the same laudable honesty which the poor girl observed upon the above occasion.

From the very favourable turn which the weather has taken since Friday morning last, there is every reason to hope, that the harvest will still prove a favourable one. Yesterday was as fine a day as could have been wished. This, indeed, has not been attended with all the advantages of the former: It has rather been lowering. Scarce any rain, however, has fallen; none, at least, to prevent the husbandman from prosecuting any part of his labour; and, from the appearance of the evening, there is every reason to hope a long continuance of seasonable weather.

We hear from Gilmerton, in the neighbourhood of this city, that, last winter, a boy about seven years of age, having found a field pea among some straw where horses were feeding, he planted the same on the top of a thatched house. From this pea was produced 117 pods, and the number of pease contained in them, upon being counted, were found to amount to no less than 445.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Sept. 1.

"Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, we had a very heavy fall of rain to the S. E. which continued without intermission till Wednesday morning, when it began to clear up; but continued showry till yesterday morning. Tuesday it brought down a great flood in the Tyne, which swept away several pikes of hay and stooks of corn from off the low grounds, as well as some timber; at a piece of which a keelman threw his hook, and catching it, he was drawn into the river and drowned.

"We hear from Sunderland, that on Monday last three ships were drove on shore on the North Sand, near that place, one of which was got off, but the others (one of them with her bottom out) remains; and on the same night, as a sloop was coming into the harbour, she struck against the pier end and was sunk. Happily no lives were lost.

"By a letter from Sunderland we learn, that on Tuesday a great fresh came down that river, and made great confusion among the craft; several ships drove from their moorings, run foul of each other, and were sunk; and a great number of keels were drove to sea, but we hear of no lives being lost.

"Wednesday two fields of barley at Stockburn, near Hurworth, in the county of Durham, was overflowed, and the crop swept away, by the swelling of the river Tees, occasioned by the heavy rains.

"A letter from Hartlepool, dated August 30, 1781, advises, that a cutter privateer of nine carriage guns, with black sails and a white bottom, had been hovering on that coast for three days past, which chaced, on Tuesday afternoon about four o'clock, the Bellona, Capt. Wilkie, belonging to Sunderland, into that harbour; the cutter also that morning hailed a fishing coble, and after enquiring the depth of the water into the harbour, gave the men a piece of beef; this letter came away about ten on Thursday morning, and the cutter was then distinctly seen from the harbour standing to the northward. On the receipt of which letter, the Mayor immediately sent an express to his Majesty's ships at Shields, to acquaint them therewith.

"The master of a ship which arrived in this port on Wednesday, says, that, on passing the Humber, he saw a cutter carrying into that river a lugger privateer; and that he also saw another lugger privateer of six guns lying off at sea, waiting for small coasters, but did not offer to attack him, being too strong for her.

"Saturday, the John and Margaret, Captain Thompson, of this port, arrived at Shields, from Greenland, with five fish and a half."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 27.

The following letters were yesterday filed in the Royal Exchange Coffee-room:

GENTLEMEN, *Dublin Castle, August 25. 1781.*

"In consequence of your memorial to my Lord Lieutenant, requesting a convoy for the three ships laden with merchandize at Parkgate, and ready to sail from thence to this port, his Excellency directed me immediately to make application in that behalf to Captain Cooper, commander of the Stag frigate, now in Dublin Bay, from whom I have received a letter, of which the inclosed is a copy; and I am to express his Excellency's hopes, that Captain Cooper's offer of protection may prove satisfactory.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
WM. EDEN."

Merchants of Dublin petitioning for a convoy.

SIR,

"I have received the honour of your letter of this date, requesting from the principal merchants of Dublin my protection to three vessels mentioned therein, bound to this port; and I beg leave to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command is of too great a draught of water to approach Parkgate; therefore I am to request they will let the masters of those vessels know, that I will proceed to join them off Lime Point, being as near to Parkgate as it would be prudent or safe for me to go with the Stag, for which place I will proceed on Monday next.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) ROBERT P. COOPER."

Stag, Dublin Bay, 25th Aug. 1781.

Right Honourable Wm. Eden.

"The merchants returned an answer, approving of the proposed convoy, and thanking his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for this mark of his attention to the interest of the trade of this city, and also to Secretary Eden, for his obliging attention to their application, and for his regard for the safety of our trade, by the very quick dispatch of the business, and the effectual protection so speedily procured for those valuable vessels. The merchants have wrote to Mr Pollict at Chester, to cause those ships to sail, and to take the benefit of said convoy as quickly as possible.

"Last Saturday an account was received of the capture of the Hope cutter, Lieutenant Vickers, by the Dreadnought privateer of Dunkirk, who sent her for France. Captain Cooper, of the Stag frigate, hearing of the disaster of the Hope, pursued the track she was seen to steer, came up with her off the Land's end, retook her, and sent her for Plymouth. There were 16 of the enemy on board the Hope, as was also Lieutenant Vickers, who informed him that, having a number of men killed and wounded, and his vessel being very much shattered, he was obliged to submit to superior force. Lieutenant Vickers was wounded in the action. The Dreadnought mounts 20 twelve and nine pounders, and 150 men; and the Hope 12 four pounders, 4 swivels, and 60 men.

"Friday morning one of the villains concerned in the murder of the soldier in the Liberty on Thursday last, was lodged in the New Jail."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 26.

"Among the various improvements now making in this city, there is not one more worthy of the metropolis of a great kingdom, than the noble pile of building now erecting for the law-offices on the Inns-quay; adjoining to which, another sumptuous edifice is designed for the four courts of justice, surmounted by a beautiful octagon tower, with a suitable dome, &c. the society of King's Inns having, on Wednesday last, at a full meeting, finally determined on the removal of the Four Courts from their present confined and inconvenient situation.

"All the public accounts, we hear, are made up against the meeting of Parliament, when a plan of management is to be laid before the House of Commons, which, it is said, will not only expedite the public business, but be an annual saving to the nation of upwards of 25,000 l. One of the alterations spoken of is said to be in the Treasury department, for which purpose it is confidently affirmed, that overtures have been made on the part of Government to the trustees of the Royal Exchange, that if they thought the present site of that edifice any way inconvenient, they should be paid the full amount of what they laid out upon it, that they might erect another where they thought fit, and Government to convert that building into a grand facade to the new Treasury. The Lord High Treasurer of Ireland is in future to reside here, and all connection with the British board finally to cease."

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 30. Peggy of Dundee, Clark, from Dundee, with goods.
Janet of ditto, Dell, from Christianfound, with tar.
31. Janet of Stromaway, Allan, from Archangel, with tar.
Sept. 1. Jean of Leith, Brown, from Glasgow, with sugar.
3. Jean of Peterhead, Chivase, from Sealock, with goods.
Fortune of Fleck, Or, Beer, from Ostend, with flax.
Jonge Geertruyde of Ostend, Brouche, from ditto, with ditto.
Elisabeth of Kincardine, Turcan, from Langannat, with stones.
Hawke of Hartlepool, St Clair, from Wisbeach, with oats.
Twee Gebroeders of Hamburgh, Lutjer, from Limekilns, coals.
Friendship of Aberdeen, Milne, from Aberdeen, in ballast.
Polly of Peterhead, M'Kenzie, from Carron in ballast.

SAILED,

Betty of Dundee, Lyle, for Dundee, with goods.
Janet and Margaret, Muir, for North Berwick, with wine.
Betty and Peggy, Robertson, for Berwick, with coals.
Swedewell, Lumsden, for Hamburgh, with coals.
Elisabeth, Anderson, for Memel, in ballast.

CHARACTER OF THE DUTCH.

Written about ten years since, by one who knew them.

THE air and temperature of their climate render the Dutch phlegmatic and slow in disposition, yet, when heated with liquor, they are soon provoked to resentment; even their virtues are owing to indifference to every thing but what relates to their interest. Their great attention to the independence of their country is owing to the same principle; for they were never known to bring about a change of government, but when they thought themselves on the brink of destruction.

The sea-wars between the Dutch and English, and the French and Dutch, proves that their valour becomes warm and active when their interest is at stake. Their hoors are slow of understanding, but manageable by gentle means. Their seamen are, in general, plain, but surly and ill-mannered; they appear insensible to public spirit, and void of affection to one another. Their tradesmen are reckoned honest in their dealings, with few words. Smoaking tobacco is practised by old and young of both sexes. No people are so unsociable, from their continual plodding upon ways and means to get money. A Dutchman of low rank, when drunk, is guilty of every species of brutality. But though the Dutch have been known to exercise the most dreadful inhumanities for interest abroad, and particularly against the English at Amboyna, yet they are in general quiet and inoffensive in their own country, which exhibits but very few instances of rapine, theft, or violence.

The habitual tippling charged upon both sexes, is owing in a great measure to the nature of their soil and climate. All appetites and passions run lower and cooler here than in other countries, *that of avarice excepted*. Their tempers are not airy enough for joy, or any mutual strains of pleasant humour, nor warm enough for love, so that the softer passions are no natives of this country; yet it must be owned, we have scarce any love elegies with more spirit and elegance, and in purer Latin, than those by Joannes Secundes, a native of Dort.

In every thing which relates to pecuniary affairs, the Dutch are the most expert people in the world. To the acquiring of wealth, they add the necessary science of preserving it.

Every man spends less than his income; nor does it ever enter into the heads of this sagacious people, that the course of expence should equal the revenue. No country can therefore vie with theirs in the number of those inhabitants, whose lot, if not riches, is at least a comfortable subsistence; and where fewer failures or bankruptcies occur. In all these particulars the women resemble the men, especially in their indifference to the warmer passions.

The diversions of the lower or middle rank of the Dutch seem not to differ greatly from those of the English of the same order, who seem to have borrowed from them the neatness of their drinking-booths, skittle-grounds, &c. not to mention their hand-organs, and other musical inventions.

They are the most expert skaters on ice in the world: It is amazing to see the crowds in a hard frost on the ice, and the great dexterity, both of men and women, (some of the latter carrying a basket of eggs, or other country ware, upon their heads to market) in darting along, or rather flying with inconceivable velocity.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

EPIGRAM.

He was so hasty, hot, and proud,
And, stuttering, stammer'd words so loud,
Intolerable to all,
That where he came, or where he went,
He banish'd peace and sweet content,
He'd roar so loud and bawl:
Yet, to the poor and indigent,
His friendship, or his money, lent
The needy and oppress:
Thus, blending qualities which please,
With those which break your peace and ease,
His character's express.

B.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,

Aug. 18. Speedwell of and for Peterhead, Reid, from Iceland.
John of Shields, Rawson, from Memel, for Whitehaven.
Remain in said harbour, Aug. 24.
His Majesty's cutters Royal Charlotte, Captain Ait, and
Royal George, Captain Ogilvie.
Dolphin of and from Greenock, Scott, for Memel.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

SALE OF LANDS

IN MID-LOTHIAN AND PEEBLES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estates of NEWHALL and CARLOPS, with the coal and lime thereon, lying contiguous within the parishes of Pennycuick and Linton, along the side of the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Linton, and twelve miles from Edinburgh. The free rent of the lands of Newhall is about 260 l. Sterling, exclusive of the coal and lime. On Newhall there is a good mansion-house, and water brought into it with lead pipes, and a cistern at the house; also, a new built court of offices. It is pleasantly situated on a fine trouting river, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. The free rent of the lands of Carlops, exclusive of the coal and lime, is about 256 l. Sterling. The coal and lime on both estates are now out of lease, but, by the last tack, were set at 521. 4 s. Sterling. These estates lie contiguous; the farm-houses on both are newly built and in good condition. The lands of Newhall hold of the Crown, and afford a free-hold qualification in the county of Mid-Lothian.—The lands of Carlops hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty; and the teinds of both estates are valued and exhausted.

The above estates of Newhall and Carlops are to be set up either together, at the upset price of 10,500 l. sterling; or separately,

The lands of Newhall at the upset price of 5000 l. sterling; and
The lands of Carlops at the upset price of 5200 l. sterling;
Or both to be set up in smaller lots, as purchasers shall incline.

AS ALSO, That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Area, Stables, Hay-lofts, and others, which belonged to William Hay of Newhall, now deceased, lying on the north side of the Canongate of Edinburgh, in the close called *Straton's or Wilkie's Close*, a little below Crichton's coach-yard, possessed by Mrs Ross of Innernethy, at the yearly rent of 25 l. sterling. The upset price whereof to be only 300 l. sterl.

The title-deeds, tacks of the farms, and a plan and measurement of the lands of Newhall, and articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of James Keay writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Russell accomptant in Edinburgh, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply, before the day of roup.

William Ramage at Nine-mile-burn will show the grounds.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

August 31. Anderson, Wilson, from Ayr, in ballast.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to BORROW, upon undoubted heritable security, FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING.

Apply to John Peat writer in Edinburgh.

Notice to Creditors.

A Meeting of the Creditors of the deceased GEORGE SINCLAIR writer to the signet, upon the 28th ult. a dividend of the balance of the defunct's funds recovered, and in the hands of the executor, was directed to be made, and this public notice given to the whole creditors to lodge their respective grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity of the same, in the hands of Mr John Hay accomptant, betwixt and the 1st of October next, in order to his making out the scheme of division; with certification to such creditors as shall fail so to do, that their debts will be left out of the division.

STATE LOTTERY, 1781.

THE TICKETS, and Shares of Tickets, are sold, and divided into *Halves*, *Quarters*, *Eighths*, and *Sixteenths*, by

HAZARD and CO. Stockbrokers,

At their State-Lottery Office, No 93. under the Royal Exchange, London,—*and no where else on their account.*

Correct Numerical and Register Books are kept, and Tickets and Shares registered at sixpence per number.

Note. In the last and preceding lotteries, the following capital prizes were sold and shared at this Office, viz. three 20,000 l. and two 10,000 l.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.		
				L. 460,000
2 of L.	20,000 is	L. 40,000	First drawn ticket for the first six days, 5001. each,	3000
2	10,000	20,000	First drawn ticket for the next	
3	5,000	15,000	six days, 1000 l. each,	6000
8	2,000	16,000	First drawn ticket for the	
16	1,000	16,000	15th and 17th days, 2000l.	
30	500	15,000	each,	4000
100	100	10,000	First drawn ticket for the 18th	
360	50	18,000	and 20th days, 3000l. each	6000
15,500	20	310,000	The last drawn ticket,	1000
16,021 Prizes		L. 460,000		
31,979 Blanks				
48,000 Tickets,				L. 480,000

Not two blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid without deduction.

PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES:

Half,	L. 7 3 0	Eighth,	L. 1 17 9
Fourth,	3 13 0	Sixteenth,	0 19 0

All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped agreeable to act of Parliament, and also with the Crown, and round it *Hazard's Lottery Office.*

Money for the prizes will be paid at this office as soon as drawn.

Letters (post paid) duly answered, and schemes gratis.

Begins drawing the 25th of November.

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no business in the lottery transacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their several annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and sold by commission.

Note. No bills can be taken, unless at sight, or a short date.

TO BE SET OR SOLD,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and GARDEN,

with a Brewhouse, Malt-kiln, and Stable, on the north side of the village of Laurieston, opposite to Tommy Milne's Well, and about a mile east from Falkirk.

The subjects are in good repair, and well adapted for a distillery, having plenty of water, near coal and fuel, free of thirlage, and in a fine country for grain.

For further particulars, apply to William Gibb, the proprietor, at Garteows, near Falkirk; John Neilson writer, Falkirk; or Bain Whyt writer, Castlehill, Edinburgh.

Just arrived from London, a fresh Cargo of

ADAMS's SOLVENT, for the STONE and GRAVEL,

TO be sold at ALEXANDER MANNERS's, Merchant, below the Guard, south side of the street, second shop above the Tron Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; *and no where else in Scotland.* Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London.——*At the above Place*, Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothach, in bottles at 2 s. 6 d. and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1 s.

And, *this day is published*, price bound 3 s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Physicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of

A DISQUISITION of the STONE and GRAVEL;

In which the occult causes of the stone are assigned, its principles explained, shewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the stone; also diagnostics stated for distinguishing those from other diseases; the inefficacy of soapy lixiviums pointed out; together with a certain cure for this disorder, proved and illustrated by several remarkable cases. Likewise observations on the gout, when combined with the stone.

By S. PERRY, Surgeon.

London: Printed for T. BECKET, London, &c.

TO be SOLD, at Lawson's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Monday the 1st of October, at twelve o'clock noon,

The Lugger Privateer *Herondelle*

of Dunkerque, about 86 tons measurement, more or less, pierced for 12 guns, mounts 8 besides swivels, is quite new, only five days out upon her first cruize, a most remarkable fast sailer; taken by his Majesty's ship Profelyte, John Brown, Esq; Commander, after a chace of 37 hours.

Inventories to be seen on board, with Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

FOR KINGSTON IN JAMAICA,

THE Ship CERES, John Boyle

master, lying at Port-Glasgow, is taking in goods, and will be clear to sail by the 25th of September current.

For freight or passage, apply to Allan, Scott, and Douglas, in Glasgow; Messr. Douglas and Campbell, or the Master, at Port-Glasgow.

The Ceres is a large ship, is mounted with 12 carriage guns, and will be well manned.

She has good accommodation for passengers; and will call at Corke, if a convoy is appointed to sail near the time.

AN ENSIGNCY TO BE SOLD.

AN ENSIGNCY in the 57th Regiment of Foot, presently lying in America.—For further particulars, apply to John Dundas clerk to the signet.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL, of the City of EDINBURGH.

THERE is to be exposed in FEU, by public roup, within Lawson's Coffeehouse in Leith, on Monday the 10th day of September curt. at five o'clock afternoon,

That AREA on the north west corner of the Timber Bush of Leith, as the same is presently inclosed, partly with a stone wall, and partly with a pailing; with the BUILDINGS on the premisses, and which was formerly exposed to roup in two several lots.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of the City Clerks.

KELSO RACES, 1781.

TO be RUN FOR, over Caverton Edge, near Kelso, on Tuesday the 9th October 1781, FIFTY POUNDS, by actual hunters of last season, which have not been in sweats between the 10th of February and the 10th of May of the said year, and have never won an advertised 50 l. plate; to carry 12 stone English, the best of three four-mile heats; to pay two guineas entrance, and the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences; and such horses, &c. as shall start for the above purse, if all be certified at the time of entrance to have been real hunters the last season, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of such hounds as they have hunted with.

On Wednesday the 10th October, FIFTY POUNDS, by four year olds, five year olds, six year olds, and aged horses.——Four year olds to carry 7 stone 12 lib.; five year olds 8 stone 10 lib.; six year olds 9 ston 4 lib.; aged 9 stone 8 lib. A winner of one 50 l. this year to carry 3 lib. extra; a winner of two 50 l. this year to carry 5 lib. extra; and a winner of a King's 100 l. this year 3 lib. extra; the best of three mile heats. Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea and other expences.

On Thursday the 11th October, A MAIDEN PLATE, 50 l. the best of three four mile heats; to carry the following weights:

Four year olds, 7 st. 12 lib.	Six year olds, 9 st. 4 lib.
Five year olds, 8 st. 10. lib.	Aged, 9 st 8 lib.

Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences.

The horses to be entered on Monday the 8th, at the Cross Keys, betwixt the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon.

No tent or hut to be erected on the ground by any person, unless he pay half a guinea towards the plates.

Three reputed running horses to enter for the Wednesday's and Thursday's plates, or no race without the consent of the stewards. No winning horse can start for a second plate that week, without the consent of the stewards. All the plates to be run for by the King's plate articles.

Ordinaries and Assemblies at the Cross Keys, as usual.

Disputes, if any arise, to be determined by

LORD HADDO,
WM. NISBET, Esq;
ROBERT BAIRD, Esq; } Stewards.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of George Herrington vintner in *Inveraray*, on Friday the 21st September curt. between the hours of twelve mid day and one in the afternoon, in the lots aftermentioned,

LOT I.

The LANDS of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENOCH, DAILL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the parish of Knapdale.

LOT II.

The SUPERIORITY of the lands of STRONALBANOCH, BALNAKEIL, and KEILLS; which superiority affords a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT III.

The LANDS of the TWO KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, AUCHADHARLY, DARINERINOCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG.—Also, the LANDS of BALIMORE, and Salmon-fishing thereto belonging on the water of Add; the LANDS of KILMICHAEL, SUCCOTH, and LEITERNAMOLT, with the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of GLASVAR, FARMULLOCH, and ARILOCHENOCH, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael of Glassaric. The superiority and property lands in this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford one qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their situation very capable of improvement; and the Woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of considerable value; and the lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subjects superior.

The conditions of sale and writings will be shown by ALLAN MACDOUGALL writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Esq; merchant in Glasgow, those intending to become purchasers, and who are desirous of further information, may apply.

By the Trustees for the Creditors of M'Call and Smellie, Merchants in Glasgow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Sheid, near the Cross, in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the third day of October 1781, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS,

Disponed by the said Debtors to the said Trustees, viz.

I. All and whole the thirty-seven shilling and six penny Land of old extent in Easter Dalbeth, called EASTER HILL, with the pertinents, and the Park contiguous thereto called BRADFAULDS with the share of Clydesmill, and Salmon Fishing in the river Clyde, belonging to the said lands; all lying within the barony parish of Glasgow, in the shire of Lanark. As also, The going COAL-WORKS, Engine, and other Machinery for working coal, erected on the said grounds.—The lands, consisting of 72 acres or thereby, lie pleasantly situated, upon the north bank of the river Clyde, about three miles from Glasgow. There is a neat convenient mansion-house and offices on them, besides farm houses, with a garden well stocked with fruit-trees.—There are several deep seams of coal in the lands, which, from their good quality and vicinity to Glasgow, have a ready market; and, by proper attention, they may be wrought to great extent and advantage.——The above lands will be set up in whole of in lots, if bidders incline.

John Horn at Easter Hill will show the lands.

II. A HOUSE in Queen's Street of Glasgow, lately built by George M'Call; and the back Court and Garden behind, to the south of a line along the north gavel of the said house.

III. That LOT OF GROUND for building, lying in Queen's Street, with some offices thereon, contiguous to and on the north of the lot last mentioned, and on the south of and contiguous to Mr Cunninghame's house and grounds.

IV. The HOUSE, being the second storey of a fore Tenement in Glasgow, on the east side of the street leading from the Cross to the College; together with the Cellars and pertinents; all as possessed by Archibald Smellie merchant in Glasgow.

All who are indebted to Archibald Smellie ambition, for goals, are desired to pay what they owe to John Ronald merchant in Glasgow, who alone has power to receive and discharge the same, and will be found at the shop of William and Alexander Cooper, merchants in Glasgow.

The articles of roup, and progress of writs of the said lands, and a plan of the country lands, are to be seen in the hands of Tho. Grahame writer in Glasgow; and a copy of the articles of roup, and inventary of the progress of writs, are lodged with Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*